



Direction: Select the ONE best lettered answer or completion in each question.

1- Which event happens at the stage of development of that microscopic structure?
a) implantation into the decidua
b) development of the vital fetal organs
c) formation of the placenta
d) differentiation of the chorion into two layers
e) formation of the amniotic fluid

2- That type of abnormal placenta could be associated with:
a) antepartum hemorrhage
b) polyhydramnios
c) postterm delivery
d) postpartum hemorrhage
e) intrauterine growth retardation

3- The gestational age at the fundal level marked "X", "XX" and "XXX" respectively equal:
a) 40 weeks, 36 weeks, and 16 weeks respectively
b) 36 weeks, 40 weeks and 16 weeks respectively
c) 40 weeks, 32 weeks, and 18 weeks respectively
d) 40 weeks, 34 weeks, and 20 weeks respectively
e) none of the above

4- What is expected with that fetal position at the onset of the second stage of labor?
a) normal labor ✓
b) prolonged labor
c) obstructed labor
d) uterine inertia
e) none of the above

5- At delivery of the placenta, signs of placental separation include all of the following EXCEPT:
a) uterus felt per abdomen to be more globular, smaller and harder
b) a suprapubic bulge
✓ c) shortening of the umbilical cord
d) a gush of blood from the vagina
e) the fundus of the uterus rises upwards

6- Which is the INCORRECT statement regarding that method of delivery of the placenta?
a) there is no internal manipulation
b) manipulation starts only after placental separation
c) manipulation involves controlled traction on the umbilical cord
d) manipulation involves gentle elevation of the upper part of the uterus
e) it is used mainly to deliver a retained placenta

7- The fundal level of the uterus one week after normal delivery is:
a) above the level of the umbilicus
b) slightly below the level of the umbilicus
✓ c) midway between umbilicus and symphysis pubis
d) the uterus is again a pelvic organ
e) none of the above

Succinct

ROP 9/1/09

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8- A diagnosis of severe preeclampsia in a patient at thirty-seven weeks gestation with a blood pressure of 160/110 mmHg would be supported by:

- urine output of 1000 ml/24 hours
- that physical sign on the slide
- epigastric pain
- a blood pressure at 8 weeks of the same gestation of 160/110 mmHg
- a parity of more than five

9- A 37-year-old G3P2 at 36 weeks gestational age developed acute painful swelling of the left lower limb in the absence of trauma. The diseased area is turgid, red (as shown on the slide) and was tender. Color Doppler ultrasound of the diseased limb confirms decreased peripheral blood flow. Which is the INCORRECT statement for that case?

- there is no risk to the fetus
- the incidence of that condition rises with increasing parity
- the condition may be complicated by maternal mortality
- there is prophylactic measures against that condition
- ideal treatment does not guarantee complete recovery

10- Which is the INCORRECT statement regarding that technique for delivery of the aftercoming head of the breech?

- the aim is to deliver the fetus while maintaining full flexion of the fetal head
- the technique is not initiated until moulding of the fetal head
- traction is not applied to the fetal body
- that technique could be aided with suprapubic pressure
- actually the technique has been abandoned in the current obstetrical practice

11- A 30-year-old G1 P1 had a cesarean section 3 days previously. Her temperature is shown on the slide. The wound is indurated and erythematous. Which of the following is the best management?

- Initiation of intravenous ampicillin
- Initiation of intravenous heparin
- Corticosteroids therapy
- Placement of a warm compress on the wound
- Wound drainage

12- Which is the INCORRECT statement regarding that vaginal speculum?

- it can visualize cervical ectopy.
- it can be used with colposcopy
- it is contraindicated in cases of acute vaginitis
- it is contraindicated in suspected sexually transmitted diseases
- local anesthesia is needed before its insertion into the vagina

13- That vaginal smear for asymptomatic woman indicates:

- normal smear
- acute vaginitis
- atrophic vaginitis
- chronic vaginitis
- nonspecific vaginitis

14- A pathological lesion discovered on hysterosalpingography for a patient complaining of 3 consecutive spontaneous abortions at 14, 16, 19 weeks respectively. Which is NOT a possible association with that pathological lesion?

- recurrent breech malpresentation
- premature labor
- absent left kidney
- menorrhagia
- normal pregnancy and normal labor

15- Which is NOT a risk factor for postpartum genital tract infection with that organism?

- a) numerous vaginal examinations ✓
- b) bacterial vaginosis ✗
- c) prolonged labor ✓
- d) prolonged rupture of membranes ✓
- e) precipitous labor ✓

16- Three days following normal delivery a patient presented with chills, body aches and breast tenderness. Her temperature 39.2°C and pulse rate 98 minute. There was no abnormal nipple discharge and the right breast was red, warm and very tender. The INCORRECT statement regarding that infectious condition:

- a) the most common pathogenic organism is staphylococcus aureus ✓
- b) it usually occurs within the first postpartum week ✓
- c) the offending organism may be cultured from breast milk ✓
- d) the mother was probably a chronic carrier of the organism prior to breast feeding ✗
- e) there is no contraindication to the continuance of breast feeding ✓

17- Which condition is associated with these facial neonatal features?

- a) oligohydramnios ✓
- b) polyhydramnios
- c) face presentation
- d) brow presentation
- e) diabetic mother

18- Which is the CORRECT statement for that condition obvious on vulval inspection?

- a) it is usually associated with acute local pain ✗
- b) it is more common in nulliparas ✗
- c) it is not related to instrumental vaginal delivery ✗
- d) it is not related to the postmenopausal stage ✗
- e) it may induce sacral backache ✗

19- Which is NOT associated with such discharge covering the cervix and vaginal walls?

- a) vulval itching
- b) reddens of the vulva
- c) vulval irritation
- d) strawberry vaginal walls ✗
- e) dysparunia

20- That diagram is for:

- a) anteverted uterus
- b) anteverted anteflexed uterus ✓
- c) anteflexed uterus
- d) retroverted uterus
- e) dextroflexed uterus

21- A 34-year-old patient wearing an intrauterine device had a transabdominal ultrasound that shows multiple ovarian cysts. The largest is 3×2 cm. Which is NOT a likely cause for these cysts?

- a) follicular cysts
- b) theca lutein cysts
- c) endometrial cysts
- d) polycystic ovarian disease ✗
- e) ovarian neoplasm